

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
MCALLEN DIVISION

MARIA GALLAGHER, Individually,

Plaintiff,

vs.

TRI WANIS VENTUIRES, LLC, a Texas  
Limited Liability Company,

Defendant.

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CASE NO. 7:20-cv-00185

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**PLAINTIFF'S ORIGINAL COMPLAINT**  
(Injunctive Relief Demanded)

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TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF THIS COURT:

COMES NOW Plaintiff, MARIA GALLAGHER, on her behalf and on behalf of all other mobility impaired individuals similarly situated ("Plaintiff"), and hereby sues the Defendant, TRI WANIS VENTUIRES, LLC, a Texas Limited Liability Company, ("Defendant"), for Injunctive Relief, and attorney's fees, litigation expenses, and costs pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 *et seq.* ("ADA"),

**COUNT I**  
**VIOLATION OF TITLE III OF THE AMERICANS**  
**WITH DISABILITIES ACT 42 U.S.C. § 12181, et seq.**

**I. PARTIES**

1. Plaintiff, MARIA GALLAGHER, is an individual residing in West Palm Beach, FL, in the County of Palm Beach.

2. Defendant's property, La Quinta Inn & Suites by Wyndham McAllen Convention Center is located at 801 S. Ware Rd., McAllen, TX 78501, in the County of Hidalgo.

## **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

3. This Court has original jurisdiction in this action. This Court has been given original jurisdiction over actions arising from the Defendant's violations of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181, et seq. See also 28 U.S.C. § 2201 and § 2202.

4. Venue is properly in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas because venue lies in the judicial district of the property situs. The Defendant's property is located in the Southern District of Texas and the Defendant conducts business within this judicial district.

## **III. STATUTORY BACKGROUND**

5. On July 26, 1990, Congress enacted the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, establishing important civil rights for individuals with disabilities, including the right to full and equal enjoyment of goods, services, facilities, privileges, and access to places of public accommodation.

6. Among other things, Congress made findings in 42 U.S.C. § 12101 (a)(1)-(3), (5) and (9) that included:

a. Some 43,000,000 Americans have one or more physical or mental disabilities, and this number is increasing as the population as a whole is growing older;

b. Historically, society has tended to isolate and segregate individuals with disabilities, and, despite some improvements, such forms of discrimination against individuals with disabilities continue to be a serious and pervasive social problem;

c. Discrimination against individuals with disabilities persists in such critical areas as employment, housing, public accommodations, education, transportation,

communication, recreation, institutionalization, health services, voting and access to public services;

d. Individuals with disabilities continually encounter various forms of discrimination, including outright intentional exclusion, the discriminatory effects of architectural, transportation, and communication barriers, overprotective rules and policies, failure to make modifications to existing facilities and practices, exclusionary qualification standards and criteria, segregation, and regulation to lesser services, programs, activities, benefits, jobs or other opportunities; and

e. The continuing existence of unfair and unnecessary discrimination and prejudice denies people with disabilities the opportunity to compete on an equal basis and to pursue those opportunities for which our free society is justifiably famous, and costs the United States billions of dollars in unnecessary expenses resulting from dependency and non-productivity.

7. Congress also explicitly stated in 42 U.S.C. § 12101 (b)(1)(2) and (4) that the purpose of the Americans with Disabilities Act was to:

a. Provide a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities;

b. Provide clear, strong, consistent, enforceable standards addressing discrimination against individuals with disabilities; and,

c. Invoke the sweep of congressional authority, including the power to enforce the fourteenth amendment and to regulate commerce, in order to address the major areas of discrimination faced day-to-day by people with disabilities.

8. Furthermore, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12182 and 28 CFR 36.201(a),

Congressional intent was for no place of public accommodation to discriminate against an individual, on the basis of such individual's disability, with regard to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations at that place of public accommodation.

9. Congress provided commercial businesses at least 18 months from enactment make their facilities compliant to the regulations in the Americans with Disabilities Act. The effective date of Title III of the ADA was January 26, 1992, or January 26, 1993, if the Defendant has ten (10) or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less. 42 U.S.C. § 12181, 28 CFR 36.508(a).

#### **IV. THE PARTIES AND STANDING**

10. Plaintiff, MARIA GALLAGHER is a Florida resident, is sui juris, and qualifies as an individual with disabilities as defined by the ADA. Because of the condition of her hip, chronic right trochanteric bursitis, she gets around when going short distances, by the use of a walker or a cane; while going longer distances, she gets around through the use of a wheelchair.

11. Maria Gallagher's cousin lives in McAllen, TX, and she has many relatives on her mother's and father's side that live in nearby communities.

12. Mrs. Gallagher stayed at the La Quinta Inn & Suites by Wyndham McAllen Convention Center on December 27 – 28, 2019, and plans to return to the subject property in the near future to avail herself of the goods and services offered to the public at the property, when the hotel is made accessible for her use.

13. The Defendant has discriminated against the individual Plaintiff by denying her access to, and full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations of the buildings, as prohibited by 42 U.S.C. § 12182 et seq.

14. Defendant owns, or leases, (or leases to), or operates a place of public accommodation as defined by the ADA and the regulations implementing the ADA, 28 CFR 36.201(a) and 36.104. Defendant is responsible for complying with the obligations of the ADA. The place of public accommodation that the Defendant owns, operates, leases or leases to is known as La Quinta Inn & Suites by Wyndham McAllen Convention Center, and is located at 801 S. Ware Rd., McAllen, TX 78501.

15. Maria Gallagher has a realistic, credible, existing and continuing threat of discrimination from the Defendant non-compliance with the ADA with respect to this property as described but not necessarily limited to the allegations in paragraph 17 of this complaint. Plaintiff has reasonable grounds to believe that she will continue to be subjected to discrimination in violation of the ADA by the Defendant. MARIA GALLAGHER desires to visit La Quinta Inn & Suites by Wyndham McAllen Convention Center, not only to avail herself of the goods and services available at the property but to assure herself that the property are in compliance with the ADA so that she and others similarly situated will have full and equal enjoyment of the property without fear of discrimination.

16. The Defendant has discriminated against the individual Plaintiff by denying her access to, and full and equal enjoyment of, the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations of the buildings, as prohibited by 42 U.S.C. § 12182 et seq., as outlined in paragraph 17 herein.

### **THE INSTANT CLAIM**

17. The Defendant has discriminated, and is continuing to discriminate, against the Plaintiff in violation of the ADA by failing to, inter alia, have accessible facilities by January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993 if Defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of

\$500,000 or less). A preliminary inspection of La Quinta Inn & Suites by Wyndham McAllen Convention Center has shown that violations exist. These violations personally encountered or observed by Mrs. Gallagher include, but are not limited to:

**Accessible Route**

- A. There is no accessible route to the dog waste station making it difficult for the Plaintiff to utilize, in violation of Section 206.2.2 in the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- B. The ramp that leads to the public sidewalks and streets from the facility do not have two handrails on both sides as required making it difficult for the Plaintiff to utilize, in violation of Sections 206.2.1 and 505.2 in the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.

**Parking**

- C. The passenger loading zone does not provide a marked access aisle to discourage people parking in them, in violation of Section 503.3.3 in the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.

**Common Area**

- D. The self serve cups have a high reach range greater than 48 inches making it difficult for the Plaintiff to reach, in violation of Section 309.3 in the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- E. The tables and bar counter are too high and does not provide a lowered Section of the bar or at least 5% of tables at the compliant height as required making it difficult for the Plaintiff utilize, in violation of Section 902.3 in the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.

**Pool Area**

- F. The tables do not provide compliant knee and toe clearance as required making it difficult for the Plaintiff to utilize it, in violation of Sections 306.2.1 and 306.3.1 in the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.

**Guest Room 101**

- G. The accessible room signage did not provide the International Symbol of Accessibility as required, in violation of Section 216.6 in the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.

- H. The perpendicular clearance around the water closet does not provide 60 inches from the side wall as required due to the obstruction of the trash receptacle making it difficult for the Plaintiff to utilize, in violation of Section 604.3.1 in the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- I. The water supply lines and drain pipe underneath the lavatory are exposed creating a hazard for the Plaintiff to use, in violation of Section 606.5 in the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- J. The roll-in type shower compartment did not provide a compliant seat as required making it difficult for the Plaintiff to utilize the shower, in violation of Section 608.4 in the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- K. The Plaintiff had difficulty utilizing the toilet paper dispenser due to the toilet paper dispenser not being mounted 7-9 inches in front of the water closet to the centerline of the dispenser to allow a continuous flow as required, in violation of Section 604.7 in the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- L. The shower spray unit and controls in the roll-in type shower are not in the compliant location on the back wall as required making it difficult for the Plaintiff to utilize, in violation of Section 608.5.2 in the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- M. The grab bars in the roll-in type shower are not in the compliant location as required in making it difficult for the Plaintiff to utilize, in violation of Section 608.3.2 in the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- N. The subject hotel lacks the required number of compliant disabled rooms, and the compliant disabled rooms are not dispersed amongst the various classes of guest rooms in violation of Section 224.5 of the 2010 ADAAG.

#### **Maintenance**

- O. The accessible features of the facility are not maintained, creating barriers to access for the Plaintiff, as set forth herein, in violation of 28 CFR 36.211.

18. All of the foregoing violations are violations of the 1991 Americans with Disabilities Act Guidelines (ADAAG), and the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design, as

promulgated by the U.S. Department of Justice.

19. The discriminatory violations described in paragraph 17 are not an exclusive list of the Defendant's ADA violations. Plaintiff requires further inspection of the Defendant's place of public accommodation in order to photograph and measure all of the discriminatory acts violating the ADA and all of the barriers to access.

20. The individual Plaintiff, and all other individuals similarly situated have been denied access to, and have been denied the benefits of services, programs and activities of the Defendant buildings and its facilities, and have otherwise been discriminated against and damaged by the Defendant because of the Defendant's ADA violations, as set forth above. The individual Plaintiff, and all others similarly situated will continue to suffer such discrimination, injury and damage without the immediate relief provided by the ADA as requested herein. In order to remedy this discriminatory situation, the Plaintiff requires an inspection of the Defendant's place of public accommodation in order to determine all of the areas of non-compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

21. Defendant has discriminated against the individual Plaintiff by denying her access to full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations of its place of public accommodation or commercial facility in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq., and 28 CFR 36.302 et seq. Furthermore, the Defendant continues to discriminate against the Plaintiff, and all those similarly situated by failing to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford all offered goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations to individuals with disabilities; and by failing to take such efforts that may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated



differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services.

22. Defendant is required to remove the existing architectural barriers to the physically disabled when such removal is readily achievable for its place of public accommodation that has existed prior to January 26, 1992, 28 CFR 36.304(a); in the alternative, if there has been an alteration to Defendant's place of public accommodation since January 26, 1992, then the Defendant is required to ensure to the maximum extent feasible, that the altered portions of the facility are readily accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities, including individuals who use wheelchairs, 28 CFR 36.402; and finally if the Defendant's facility is one which was designed and constructed for first occupancy subsequent to January 26, 1993, as defined in 28 CFR 36.401, then the Defendant's facility must be readily accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities as defined by the ADA.

23. Appendix A to Part 36 - Standards for Accessible Design (28 CFR Part 36, App. A), sets out guidelines for accessibility for buildings and facilities. These guidelines are to be applied during design, construction and alteration of such buildings and facilities to the extent required by regulations issued by Federal Agencies, including the Department of Justice, under the ADA.

24. Plaintiff has retained the undersigned counsel and is entitled to recover attorney's fees, costs and litigation expenses from the Defendant pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205 and 28 CFR 36.505.

25. Notice to Defendant is not required as a result of the Defendant's failure to cure the violations by January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993 if Defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). All other conditions precedent have been met by Plaintiff or waived by the Defendant.

26. Plaintiff is without adequate remedy at law and is suffering irreparable harm. Considering the balance of hardships between the Plaintiff and Defendant, a remedy in equity is warranted. Furthermore, the public interest would not be disserved by a permanent injunction.

27. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188, this Court is provided authority to grant Plaintiff Injunctive Relief including an order to alter La Quinta Inn & Suites by Wyndham McAllen Convention Center to make those facilities readily accessible and useable to the Plaintiff and all other persons with disabilities as defined by the ADA; or by closing the facility until such time as the Defendant cures its violations of the ADA.

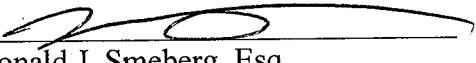
**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff respectfully requests:

- a. The Court issue a Declaratory Judgment that determines that the Defendant at the commencement of the subject lawsuit is in violation of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181, et seq.
- b. Injunctive relief against the Defendant including an order to make all readily achievable alterations to the facility; or to make such facility readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA; and to require the Defendant to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford all offered goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations to individuals with disabilities; and by failing to take such steps that may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services.
- c. An award of attorney's fees, costs and litigation expenses pursuant to

42 U.S.C. § 12205.

d. Such other relief as the Court deems just and proper, and/or is allowable under Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

e. The Order shall further require the Defendant to maintain the required accessible features on an ongoing basis.



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